HUMAN EVENTS

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News Section *Printed in Two Sections*

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Arkansas Story — Uncensored: The metropolitan press in the North has so obscured the real outlines of the Faubus-Federal Government struggle that only a handful in this politically cynical Capital see through the smoke screen. A few correspondents have come back from Little Rock in the past few days and have privately admitted several things which they dared not send in their dispatches:

(1) Mayor Woodrow Mann, the Northern favorite in the fighting ring, has no more prestige in his town than Herman Talmadge would have in New York City.

He is an outgoing official and is thoroughly discredited; he represents virtually no important segment of Arkansas public opinion.

(2) About 98 per cent of the white people of Arkansas are segregationist in sentiment — according to any "cold turkey" estimate. In legislation and referenda, Arkansans have shown overwhelmingly their opposition to desegregation. The only difference of opinion among them is between those who won't yield an inch and those reluctantly prepared to give way — well — a couple of inches.

(3) Faubus, instead of immediately (after the Judge's initial action) bowing to the power of the Federal Government, proceeded on his chosen course. That was one of exploiting segregationist sentiment as far as he dared, to help his political ambitions: namely, to win re-election in 1958 and then to win the Democratic Senatorial nomination in 1960. This is "what makes Faubus tick" — say correspondents; and whatever the day-to-day tides of conflict, this plan underlies his shifting tactics.

(4) Faubus did not run to Eisenhower to win a "face-saving" exit from his situation — as Northern papers suggested. Actually, the true picture was almost the reverse of this version. Ten days ago, the White House Palace Guard saw that the Administration could not afford a showdown with Faubus; Ike would not have the hardihood to send Federal troops (a very controversial legal step anyway) into Arkansas; and only an anticlimactic period of litigation loomed — which would scarcely help Ike's presently waning political prestige. Hence, through intermediaries, the Palace Guard in effect invited the Arkansas Governor to visit Newport. Adams and aides hoped that a face-to-face meeting, dominated by Ike's reputed "glamor," would make Faubus surrender. Faubus apparently had other ideas — as the equivocal communiqués issued after the meeting showed.

(5) But, the unhappy anticlimax had come. How to deal with it? The Palace Guard knew how. No veteran in this Capital — which has seen similar operations pulled off by Roosevelt and Truman — had any illusions. Ike — and/or his aides — conveyed to the Navy Chaplain some ideas and tag-lines which would be welcomed by the President, sitting among the church congregation the day after Faubus left for Arkansas. The Navy Chaplain urged "prayerful patience." After Church, Ike was photographed shaking hands with the Chaplain and another clergyman. The latter repeated the new line — "prayerful patience," and "you cannot legislate morality."

Whatever Faubus does or refuses to do — that picture is graven into the national consciousness. And so, in Washington, GOP politicos mournfully ask: "Does this mean good-bye to the Negro vote?"

And California: The "hysteria" created among California labor bosses by Senator Knowland's strong advocacy of a right-to-work law (see HUMAN EVENTS for September 14, 1957) has been succeeded by a mood of "desperation." Our correspondent in San Francisco describes the situation:

First signs of the labor bosses' resort to desperate measures to counter the threat of Knowland now appear. Precinct workers report that transfer of Democratic voting registrations to the Republican column have started. These transfers are identified as coming from well-disciplined, normally Democratic, labor groups — "the goons," as the GOP calls them.

This policy is an evidence of Labor's desperation, as this movement could have a reverse effect on Labor candidate Knight's chances. It should — it is reportedly already doing so — rally Republicans behind Knowland to beat the "labor carpetbaggers" in their primary.

● In Washington, news of Knowland's right-to-work crusade has — according to insiders — resulted in great discouragement in the marbled halls of the AFL-CIO headquarters. Passage of a right-to-work law in the Sunset state would prove, as labor experts put it, "a body blow to the rule of the labor bosses." Banning of compulsory unionism would start the ball rolling in

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other big-city states. California, by passing such a law, would become the first large industrial state to jump the hurdle of labor boss opposition. (With the exception of Indiana, all other states which have right-to-work laws are largely rural.)

● The fact that Knowland has openly avowed his intention to appeal to the rank and file of union labor over the heads of their bosses suggests that the Californian plans to follow the pattern set by Taft in his famous re-election victory in Ohio in 1950. At that time, Taft's managers created the Labor League for Taft, which played a big role in his unprecedented 430,000 majority victory.

The organization consisted of about 11,000 carefully selected local labor figures scattered in all counties of the state. Their identities were well-concealed until just before election date, when — blitz-fashion — they suddenly came out with public appeals to the rank and filers. This move resulted in the big worker vote for Taft and against his boss-supported opponent.

Advices from California to HUMAN EVENTS say that a similar organization for Knowland is already taking shape in various parts of the Sunset state.

The Ohio campaign of Taft was also marked by a huge expenditure of money by the labor union hierarchy to defeat the Senator. It is estimated that about $2 million went into this labor boss drive. Reuther, John L. Lewis and other chieftains went into the state to speak in behalf of Taft's opponent. And national labor conventions were held in Ohio — to the accompaniment of much anti-Taft oratory — so as to give some excuse for spending union treasury money against Taft. But the popular revulsion, against all these attempts to "buy" the campaign, helped Taft to victory.

● Expectations that vast sums will be poured into California by labor union heads to beat Knowland has focussed Washington attention on this practice. It is believed that increasing public awareness of this evil will result in legislation in the next session of Congress to curb union political spending.

This week, Capitol Hill reacts indignantly to news from Wisconsin of Labor's financial investment in the election of Senator Proxmire. The *Milwaukee Journal*, September 15, reported that Wisconsin State CIO President Charles M. Schultz had admitted that "labor had spent $250,000 on William Proxmire since 1952."

Trouble In Thailand: The overthrow of the Pibul Songgram pro-American Government in Thailand this week — by forces which, while not pro-Communist, are described as much less "Americanophile" than the Pibul group — has monopolized the attention of Washington's diplomatic row. Elizabeth Churchill Brown, roving HUMAN EVENTS correspondent in the Far East, sends a dispatch from Bangkok, which offers some reasons why U.S. policy has helped undermine the prestige of our friend Pibul Songgram. Mrs. Brown says:

"When America shows weakness and friendship for the Reds, other nations feel they cannot stand alone and must eventually follow the same policies.

"A good example of how American policy affects other nations was exemplified recently here in Bangkok. Before the Youth Festival in Moscow took place a month ago, Pibul was asked at a press conference if Thailand would send Thai youth to the Soviet capital. Facetiously he replied that if the U.S. did, then Thailand would do so. He felt sure the U.S. would not. When it was announced that 300 youths from America were going to Moscow, the Prime Minister was dumbfounded — and, pressured by his left-wing enemies in Bangkok, he was obliged to keep his word and send a delegation to the Festival.

"Thailand has a number of politicos, rivals of Pibul, who unfortunately believe they can ride into power and play ball with the Communists. Also, many who have supported Pibul note that the U.S. is making overtures for more cultural and technical exchanges with Soviet Russia; that we are suggesting a 'mutual broadcasting' development with Russia; that we are also weakening our restrictions on trade with Red China. The politicos ask, 'What's wrong with the Big Bad Wolf, if the U.S. makes such friendly gestures toward Moscow?' "

Federal Aid: Indignant voices are raised in the Capital following the announcement of Lawrence Derthick, U.S. Commissioner of Education, that the Federal aid lobby was pulling out all the stops in its renewed drive for school legislation (see HUMAN EVENTS for September 7, 1957).

Among civic and social leaders who have exhorted opponents of Federal aid to rally against the renewed onslaught has been Luther A. Smith, Sovereign Grand Commander of the Scottish Rite Masons, Southern Jurisdiction. Smith has attracted the attention of many conservatives by his hard-hitting attacks on Federal aid in the Masonic magazine, *New Age*.

In a statement last week, Smith told HUMAN EVENTS: "I regret that the Administration proposes to renew its battle for Federal aid to education. The Federal octopus is still grasping for control of the public schoolhouses, the only public institutions that the people have managed to keep in their hands and under their exclusive supervision. . . ."

Smith concluded: "The people are wise to this old 'shell game' and have repeatedly shown their opposition to such so-called 'aid.' They want to be let alone."

Lindbergh: General George C. Kenney, who commanded the air forces under General MacArthur during World War II, has confirmed reports that Charles A. Lindbergh flew on combat missions in the Pacific war against Japan and brought down at least one Japanese plane. He did so as a civilian when he was sent to the war zone by an American airplane manufacturer to work out ways of extending the flight range of our combat planes. (Although Lindbergh had volunteered

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for active service on the morrow of Pearl Harbor, Roosevelt refused the offer because of Lindbergh's criticism of F.D.R.'s pre-Pearl Harbor foreign policy.)

Lindbergh himself has remained completely silent about these exploits under General Kenney against the Japanese. Possibly with some knowledge of this bit of secret history, President Eisenhower in 1954 commissioned Lindbergh a Brigadier General in the Air Force reserve. Now, General Kenney gives authoritative confirmation of reports about Lindbergh's role during World War II.

Why this strange story and stranger silence on the fine war record of an honorable man? Other critics of F.D.R. were openly received into service during the war and their records made public. The fact of the matter — as veteran Capital newsman with long memories view it — is that Lindbergh was the victim of an almost unbelievably savage smear campaign which resulted in the covert nature of his contribution to the war effort and the delay in his public rehabilitation.

In a pamphlet entitled *The Smear Terror* (1947) John T. Flynn lifted the veil on proceedings of which too little has been widely known. In 1941, left-wing elements, angered by Lindbergh's efforts to organize public opposition to America's entrance into World War II, set up a definite "project" to drive him from public life and solicited funds to this end.

As Flynn described it, a plan to destroy the reputation of Lindbergh was outlined and letters were written to prospective "fat cats" for funds to put it over. The solicitation letter in part ran as follows: "It will take time and money to destroy Lindbergh politically. . . . A check or money order will be a nail in Lindbergh's political coffin. . . . The Lindbergh Project will require at least $15,000."

The solicitors then went to work and completely distorted Lindbergh's visit to Germany in 1937-8. They pictured him as going there as a friend of the Nazis, Goering and Goebbels. Actually, Lindbergh went there at the instance of the U.S. Military Attaché, Colonel Truman Smith, who desired his help in spying on and obtaining details of the German air force preparations. The truth appeared only many years later, in 1953, in *The Saturday Evening Post*. (Colonel Smith has recently completed a volume, well documented from U.S. Government archives, about the real nature and the details of the Lindbergh visit to Germany.)

Lindbergh did accomplish his military mission, did obtain information on the Luftwaffe which was regarded as of the highest value by the U.S. Government. But the details of his trip were successfully distorted by "Operation Smear Terror." "A more dastardly crime against the good name of a fine American cannot be conceived," concluded John T. Flynn in his pamphlet.

There are those in Washington who considered this account worth recalling now as a reminder of the existence of malign forces in this country, the harm they can do to innocent men and the years that pass before the damage is repaired.

Right To Work: Political experts in the Capital predict that, of the big issues in the coming year, the right to work without a union card will be among the top two or three. Many, for example, see the outcome of California's gubernatorial sweepstakes turning on this question.

Indications of the widespread public interest in the right to work are its selection as this year's national college debate topic, and the fact that the respected research organization, *Congressional Digest*, will devote its October, 1957, issue to the subject. Asking, "Should it be illegal to require union membership as a condition of employment?" the issue will offer testimony from New York Governor Averell Harriman, Walter Reuther and ex-Governor of Kansas Fred Hall against right-to-work laws, and from Senator Barry Goldwater (R.-Ariz.), The Chamber of Commerce and Donald Richberg in favor of them.

With its balanced presentation of the issue, it is believed that *Congressional Digest's* right-to-work issue will be widely distributed among college debaters. The publication already has 1200 to 1400 college subscribers, and its issue corresponding to last year's debate topic (foreign aid) was a sell-out. (The stock has since been replenished, however, to accommodate high school debaters — who will take up the foreign aid topic this year.) Those wishing to obtain copies of the right-to-work issue may do so, at $1 a copy, from *Congressional Digest*, 1631 K St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

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Book Front

How 'Inevitable' Is Southern Integration?

Most Northern commentators who deal with the problem of Southern integration do so in flat terms of "inevitability" and the "law of the land." It would appear, however, that the South has not yet adopted the desired fatalistic attitude about racial mixing, and that the "law of the land" has interpreters there other than Swedish collectivists. The crises in Little Rock and Nashville—points out former Supreme Court Justice James Byrnes — are more than likely just mild forewarnings of what is brewing further South. And, if Northern "liberals" are still skeptical, a recent batch of books on the subject should give them a new regard for the tenacity of Southern resistance.

For a starter, the "liberals" might try *Go South to Sorrow* (Random House; $3.50), by Carl T. Rowan. While the book is strongly pro-integrationist (Rowan is a Negro), it demolishes the claim that integration is marching along in the wake of history. Rowan, in fact, believes so little in the "inevitability" of integration that he devotes most of his time to scolding the Eisenhower Administration for its "moderation." Without forceful pushing by people in power, Rowan says, integration is going nowhere.

This is more or less the message conveyed by Robert Penn Warren's *Segregation* (Random House; $1.95), and John Bartlow Martin's *The Deep South Says Never* (Ballantine Books; $2.50). Martin's book, an expansion of his recent series of articles in *The Saturday Evening Post,* pretty thoroughly documents the proposition set down in the title. Warren's, based on his articles in *Life,* is an impressionistic journey toward the same conclusion.

Martin points out that Northern agitation — as in the Till case — has been one of the chief reasons for Southern intransigence. The uproar created by the NAACP and the "liberal" press, far from shaming Dixie into repentance, has succeeded only in bolstering the South's will to resist. Now, these books suggest, before the grade schools in Jefferson, Mississippi are "integrated," there is going to be blood all over the floor.

If such reports from their own kind are not sufficiently convincing, the "liberals" have also available now a generous sampling of Southern opinion. In a book called *The Age of Error* (Vantage; $3.50), Tennessean W. E. Michael lays down a legal and factual barrage that should have integrationists heading for cover. Thoroughly refuting the chant of the desegregators—that there is no conceivable escape from the dictates of Warren, Myrdal & Co. — Michael makes an oft-forgotten point: the Court cannot simply "order" everyone to obey its wishes. *"It can only 'order' the parties or litigants in any case to comply with the decision of the Court in that particular case"* — a fact which constitutes a considerable obstacle in the path of integration.

The social engineers of New York and Chicago were bombarded with similar infuriating arguments earlier this year by a young newspaperman named James Jackson Kilpatrick, editor of *The Richmond News Leader.* In a book entitled *The Sovereign States* (Henry Regnery Co.; $5), Kilpatrick stripped the Supreme Court naked of all pretensions to constitutionality. In so doing, he even managed to impress a number of "liberal" reviewers.

Now Kilpatrick has edited, in cooperation with Louis D. Rubin, Jr., a volume of essays called *The Lasting South* (Henry Regnery Co., $5.50). This cross-section of Southern thought makes more than clear the South's determination to cleave to the ways it knows best. Included are thoughtful essays by both editors, as well as pieces by Clifford Dowdey, James McBride Dabbs and Richard M. Weaver.

***The Lasting South* will certainly disabuse "liberals" (if they can be tricked into reading it) of the notion that all the South needs is a little "educating" by the North. In such matters as sheer learning and the use of the English language, the 14 contributors to this anthology can easily stand up to any like number of "Yankee" scriveners. Richard Weaver's "The South and The American Union" far surpasses, in both style and content, anything produced in recent years from the pens of "liberal" writers.**

More than a report on present attitudes, *The Lasting South* suggests an additional dimension to the approaching Armageddon over Southern race relations (and perhaps Northern as well). To defeat the South, the "liberals" must do more than talk; they must recognize the fact of resistance, and act to overcome it. But can they? Dull, massive resistance — once they admit it exists — they can conceivably outwait. But recent events suggest that dramatic resistance in the old Southern style leaves them hopelessly puzzled. The chivalric flourish of Senator Thurmond, for example, or even the momentary swagger of Governor Faubus: to the parched spirit of the "liberal," these are flabbergasting gestures of defiance.

The Lasting South, as it explores the region's continuing preoccupation with past glories, throws light on this aspect of Southern resistance. One contributor phrases it: "the capacity to accept the possibility of heroic action." And — as editor Kilpatrick notes in his concluding essay — that quality in the South may be the saving not only of itself, but of the Nation.

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Article Section *Printed in Two Sections*

The Care and Feeding of Labor Bosses

By DONALD R. RICHBERG

ONE OF THE special advantages of a labor union monopoly lies in the great number of those supporting it, willingly or unwillingly. The advantages of overpowering number in stopping work by concerted action and of having a huge number of members susceptible to being voted in droves to support what is claimed to be their own personal — and financial — interests are obvious. Not so obvious but of great importance is the fact that a vast number of union members permits the raising of vast sums of money by means of small contributions.

The exact financial strength of unions as a whole or of individual unions cannot be easily calculated because so little is freely revealed. One large source of revenues — assessments, which are levied for a great variety of purposes and in varying amounts — is largely hidden. Nevertheless, enough information can be obtained from union constitutions and official reports regarding amounts of dues and numbers of declared memberships to make possible quite reliable estimates.

Amounts of initiation fees and dues can be ascertained for a substantial percentage of the unions, and per capita taxes to the national union may show the probable amount of local dues collected. From such sources it has been carefully estimated that union revenues from dues alone probably exceed $450 million annually. What percentage of this vast total goes to support the concentrated power of the national unions and what is left or returned to the local unions, it would be difficult to compute; but in some individual cases the computation can be made.

One example of the use of union dues is provided by the United Automobile Workers, CIO. Ordinarily, the regular monthly dues are $2.50. Of this amount, $1.25 per person is paid to the central organization, which — from 1,400,000 members — thus receives usually a monthly income of $1,750,000.

However, in April, 1955, the UAW-CIO increased regular local dues to $5 in order to raise a guaranteed-annual-wage strike fund of $25 million. After the accomplishment of this project, dues were to be returned to $2.50; but if strike costs should reduce the fund below $20 million, then dues would be increased to $3.50 until $25 million was again reached.

In such a scheme as this, one type of tactics of the union monopolists becomes clear and terrifying: *strikers against one great producer can be supported by increasing the dues of all the other workers.*

WHILE THE stricken producer is losing enormous amounts of money, his competitors will temporarily benefit, and even if competitors were willing to make common cause with the stricken company (imagine it!) they would be prosecuted as an illegal combination in restraint of trade. Thus the labor monopolist uses his power of numbers and money to coerce the businessman who is forbidden to fight back with similar monopoly power. Who could resist?

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Another use of union revenues can be seen in the operations of the Steel Workers Union, CIO, in which, by check off, dues are paid by the employer to the national union, which takes its cut of $1.50 before remitting to the local unions their share — normally also a balance of $1.50 per member per month. In Steel we have had an example of the other type of tactics — a monopoly strike against an entire industry. Such a strike may be regarded as cunning, since the injury to the industry, the public generally, and the national defense will be so great that no steel strike can actually last long. Because its naked monopoly power is cruelly visible, the union is forced to make special efforts to throw the blame for a strike upon the great steel companies, which already start with the disadvantage of not being exceptionally popular. Of course, the union complains that these "oppressive monsters" — these "fat profiteering exploiters"— are not willing to bargain fairly: they make "niggardly offers" and no reasonable concessions.

Steel strikes have been profitable for the union, which seems to be able to resist any public pressure to be reasonable, probably because the ordinary man is hit only indirectly by higher steel prices and is inclined to support pressure against the companies to give in. Little wonder that they should do so; they need to stop their losses, and the increased costs can be passed on to their customers.

The Teamsters Union, AFL, offers an example of a modest toll paid the national union — only 40 cents per member per month. Of course, this 40 cents multiplied 1,300,000 times provides a very substantial revenue of $520,000 per month.

Most of the Teamster strikes are local affairs, short lasting and not expensive, so the Teamsters can use their national revenue for such things as building and equipping, mechanically and humanly, a marble office building in Washington that scowls across the plaza at the Senate wing of the Capitol. Teamster locals have a revenue of about $4 million per month. It is plain that a monopoly controlling the employment of 1,300,000 men, with a stranglehold on every important industry directly or indirectly, and with an annual tax-free income of about $50 million, is a very powerful dictator of industrial policies — and a very profitable organization for those who run it.

The financial strength of the United Mine Workers monopoly is very difficult to estimate, for it is uncertain how many of its claimed 600,000 members pay dues and in what amounts. Minimum dues of $4 are required for locals but no maximum limit is set. To the central office goes $2, and to the regional office goes $1, apparently providing annual incomes of $14,400,000 and $7,200,000 respectively. In addition, the UMW has an enormous welfare fund, maintained and disbursed out of a tax on every ton of coal produced. Here is a union which, despite occasional rebels, has exercised an arbitrary control for years over an entire industry and is supported by an income ample to maintain a well-paid hierarchy and to discipline any rebels or backsliders.

Leaving the coal fields, we might find interest in the revenues of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, who have been "independent" since they were ousted from the CIO for being communistic. Locals determine their dues within the limits of a minimum of $1 and a maximum of $5 per month and pay $1 per member per month to the national, giving it (according to a claimed membership of 100,000) an annual income of $1,200,000.

How much of the local or national income is spent on strikes cannot be estimated; but the cost of one fairly long strike to the workers has been accurately estimated. This was the strike against Phelps Dodge at Bisbee, Douglas and Morenci, Arizona. About 4,765 employees were idled for 30 working days, losing $83,435

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each day in wages — or, for the 30-day strike, $2,503,050. Settlement of the strike brought an average increase in wages to 15 cents an hour; but since the employees were offered an average increase of 12½ cents an hour before the strike, the actual strike gain was 2½ cents an hour.

Dividing the total lost wages ($2,503,050), by the daily increase for all 4,765 employees ($935.00), it appears that the employees must work 2,626 days to make up their lost wages out of their actual gain. If we figure six working days a week, they must work more than eight years!

This was only a small strike of a few thousand employees against one company; but it gives an indication of the colossal losses to the workers (to say nothing of losses to employers and the public) which are occasioned by a really big strike. Initially, such a strike may be financed by wealthy unions and borne by wealthy corporations. The enormous public and private losses which such a strike entails are the penalty which we have to pay for tolerating labor monopolies.

The use of dues by individual unions could be discussed for many pages, but to do so would only multiply examples of how far union coercive activities can be financed from only one of the three or four sources of union revenue. It seems needless to devote much time to initiation fees, although they produce a very handsome income to all unions. The amount of these fees is usually small in large unions, although they are large in some small unions. For instance, the initiation fee of the Steel Workers, CIO, is $5, while that of the Marine Engineers, CIO, is $250. Many of the large AFL unions have a fee of $5, but the Masters, Mates and Pilots, AFL, charges $200.

Far more important to maintenance of monopoly power than the funds collected from initiation fees is their use as a barrier to deny admission to a union on any terms. Such a use of initiation fees, along with stiff apprenticeship requirements, preserves many unions from any danger of competition by too many willing workers. The initiation fee is a very convenient weapon with which to maintain a monopoly of jobs, especially when its amount is determined by local unions unrestrained by constitutional limitations or regulations by the grand lodge; but it can be assumed that initiation fees count for much less in the overall power of union revenues than dues — or assessments.

Assessments are a method of raising money which is most effective and productive in a strongly disciplined union — especially in which compulsory unionism makes it impossible for a potential rebel to refuse to pay without losing his job. One major reason for an assessment is to prepare for a strike or to carry on a strike. Under these circumstances, obviously heavy pressure can be brought against unionists to accept an additional burden imposed by either national or local authority.

FORMERLY, ASSESSMENTS were often levied on members for political campaigns, either for friends or against enemies. Recently, because of laws forbidding direct political donations by unions (laws which are frequently evaded), there has developed a new form of assessment called a "contribution." To finance political campaigns, "educational" or "political action" organizations are created by national unions, and "contributions" are sought from all loyal unionists.

It would be harder to raise money in this way were it not for the potent argument that this is just a way to evade an oppressive law passed to hamstring labor's political strength! It is contended that it is just as much the duty of a good union man to "contribute" as it is to pay dues or a regular assessment. It is also made clear to reluctant "contributors" that, if necessary, the same purposes can be accom-

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plished by increasing dues or levying assessments to carry on such activities as issuing publications and sending officers to campaign. Politicians in public offices are likely to take a very broad view of what is not "political," especially when the activities in question benefit themselves or their friends.

From the preceding review of union revenues out of dues, initiation fees, assessments and "contributions," it should be evident that organized labor in the United States does not suffer from lack of funds to carry on its monopolistic endeavors. Indeed, there is a grim humor in the complaints of labor unions against business lobbying in Washington.

The labor unions themselves are by all odds the most powerful organizations that spend the most money trying to persuade or to bulldoze congressmen to vote for their private interests.

There is likewise grim humor in the constant complaint of the unions against alleged business monopolies, when the only widespread, long-standing and effective monopolies in the business world are those maintained and constantly expanded by labor unions. Their legal exemption from prosecution, combined with a legal expenditure of vast sums of money and an illegal use of physical violence and terrorism, creates for them a monopolistic power which no business combination could possibly exercise.

Donald R. Richberg is one of America's foremost authorities on the subject of labor unions. A former Chairman of the National Recovery Administration, Richberg co-authored the famous Railway Labor Act of 1926. His most recent contribution to HUMAN EVENTS was "Labor Monopoly Rests on Violence," October 27, 1956.

This article is taken from the recently published book, *Labor Union Monopoly: A Clear and Present Danger* (Henry Regnery Company, $3.50).

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